of the worker and his earning capacity. But here we have a vicious circle. Poverty cuts at the root of ambition, initiative and desire, and leads to bad conditions; bad conditions lead to inefficiency, and inefficiency leads to poverty. Lokana-than *(op. cit.}* gives figures to show that more operatives are needed for a process in India than in any other country, e.g. in the jute mills, two Indians have to do the work that is done by one man in Dundee. In 1928, 131 tons of coal were produced as compared to 250 in Britain and 780 in U.S.A. (in 1926). R.C.L. says that the Indian workman in the iron and steel industry "is not so strong physically, nor has he the stamina to continue work of this nature for so long a period" and "produces less per unit than the worker in any other country claiming to rank as a leading industrial nation." It is clear that not only common justice but industrial wisdom demands an improvement in conditions.

At this point it would be well to turn to the question of hours of work and wages. It is impossible in a general book to be detailed, and India is so large and so varied as to the types of work that any generalisation is difficult and apt to be misleading. I begin by quoting some figures for 1929, but it must be remembered that since then there have been cuts in wages in a number of cases and to-day the cost of living in India, as in England, is rising.

Bombay Presidency is the centre of the textile industry and plenty of figures are available. In 1929 the average wage for twenty-six days a month ranged from Rs-35 to Rs.6o among the weavers. But in Sholapur they were rarely more than Rs-35. Thef average wage per month for spinners was between Rs.2O and Rs.25. (In S. India the figures are less: Rs. 15-20). Women coolies earned between Rs.8-io; reelers and winders, Rs. 18-22. (In Madura, in S. India, they were getting 4^. a day!) Forewomen earned